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Nor stop, for one bad *corn*, his butler's pay. *Pope*.
CORKING-PIN. *n. f.* A pin of the largest size.
 When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid*.
CORKY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Confisting of cork.
 Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
CO'RMORANT. *n. f.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]
 1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.
 Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
 Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
 When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
 Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
 That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shak.*
 Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing*.
 Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
 Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 194.
 Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
 Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden's Fables*.
 2. A glutton.
CORN. *n. f.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonic dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,
Hagul or kaldastur corna.
 Hail is the coldest grain.]
 1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.
 Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John xii. 25.*
 The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
 When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Sh. Coriolan*.
 2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.
 Why he was met even now,
 Crown'd with rank fumer and furrow-weeds,
 Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
 In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
 Still a murmur runs
 Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson's Autumn*.
 3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.
 Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of *corn* cometh in in his season. *Job, v. 26.*
 4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny substance.
 Ladies, that have your feet
 Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakespeare*.
 The man that makes his toe,
 What he his heart should make,
 Shall of a *corn* cry woe.
 And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrave either towards rain or towards frost.
 The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavus*. *Wifeman's Surgery*.
 He first that useful secret did explain,
 That pricking *corns* foretold the gathering rain. *Gay's Post*.
 It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as *corns*. *Arbuth.*
 Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
 An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorn'd. *Swift*.
 To *CORN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by the old Saxons.
 2. To granulate.
CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where corn is growing.
 It was a lover and his lass,
 That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shakef. As you like it*.
 You may soon enjoy the gallant lights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope*.
CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.]
 It hath a fleshy double tuberose root: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five segments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundish seeds wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.
CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where corn is stored.
 Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hof. ix. 1.*
CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]
 There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be sown, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 482.
Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in

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June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good foil. *Mortimer's Husband*.
CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.
 Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale.
 I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great graier, a great sheep-maister, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Essay 35.*
CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.]
 It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemispherical and scaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the most part, of a yellow flower, and the seeds are furrowed. *Miller*.
CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.
 Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mort. Husband*.
CORN-PIPE. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
 Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
 To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tickel*.
CORN-ROCKET. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.]
 The flower consists of four leaves, in form of a cross: the point becomes a four-cornered fruit, resembling a crested club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundish seeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain.
CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* See *POPPY*, of which it is a species.
CORN-SALLAD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.]
 The leaves grow by pairs opposite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower consists of one leaf, cut into many segments, and succeeded by one naked seed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some sorts of it grow wild. *Miller*.
Corn-sallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a fallet of themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornus*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
CORNCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.
CORNCUTTER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.
 The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wifeman*.
 I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator*, No. 307.
CORNEL. *n. f.* [*cornus*, Latin.] See *CORNELIAN*.
CORNELIAN-TREE. *n. f.* *CERRY*.
 The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conservatory. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 485.
 Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
 The mast and acorn, brutal food! and throws
 The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope's Odyssey*.
CORNEL. *n. f.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNELIAN-CHERRY. *n. f.*
 The flower-cup consists of four small rigid leaves, expanded in form of a cross; from the center of which are produced many small yellowish flowers, consisting of four leaves, disposed in form of an umbrella: these flowers are succeeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, somewhat like an olive, containing an hard stone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a single seed. The species are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preserved to make tarts: it is also used in medicine as an astringent and cooler. There is likewise an official preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus*. Dogberry, or gatten-tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and sold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one stone, and in the buckthorn four. The *fallastras* fort is a native of America; and its root is much used in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by some against violent defluxions. Most of the other sorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honey-suckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preserved in gardens. *Miller*.
 On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
 Cornels

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Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,
 And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid*.
CORNELIAN-STONE. See *CARNELIAN*.
CORNE-MUSE. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.
CORNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.
 Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimlighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward*.
CORNER. *n. f.* [*corner*, Welsh; *cornier*, French.]
 1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
 2. A secret or remote place.
 There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,
 Deserves a *corner*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
 It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house-top, than with a bawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.
 I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.
 All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies*.
 Those vices, that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *Addis.*
 Your active search
 Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplored. *Thomson's Spring*.
 3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.
 Might I but through my prison, once a day,
 Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' th' earth
 Let liberty make use of. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
 To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryden*.
CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [*corner* and *stone*.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.
 See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone*? *Shakespeare*.
 A mansion was fitting a *corner-stone*. *Havel's Vocal Forest*.
CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tusks; and are two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot forth when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*
CORNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.
CORNET. *n. f.* [*cornette*, French.]
 1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.
 Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Sa. vi. 5.*
 Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
 Under an actor's nose, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a *corner* belonging to them. This sense is now disused.
 These noblemen were appointed, with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon*.
 Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward*.
 They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon*.
 3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.
 4. *CORNET* of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pattern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
 5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*
 6. A head-dress. *Dict.*
 7. A *CORNET* of Paper, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.
CORNETTER. *n. f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.
 So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence*.
CORNICHE. *n. f.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.
 The *corniche* of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden's Dufresney*.
 The walls were massy brass, the *corniche* high
 Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope's Odyssey*.
CORNICER. *n. f.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers*.
CORNICLE. *n. f.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.
 There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicles*, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*, b. iii.
CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.
Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers*.
CORNFICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *ficus*, Latin.] Productive of horus, making horns. *Dict.*

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CORNICEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.
 Nature, in other *corniceroous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.
CORNUCOPIE. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.
 To *CORNU'CE*. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.
CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.
CORNU'T. *n. f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.
 The peaking *cornuto* her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Co'RNy. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]
 1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.
 Up flood the *corny* reed,
 Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii.
 2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.
 Tell me why the ant,
 'Midst Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
 By constant journeys, careful to prepare
 Her stores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior*.
Co'ROLLARY. *n. f.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollar*, Fr. a furplus.]
 1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.
 Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue*.
 As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Fab. Preface*.
 2. Surplus.
 Bring a *corollary*,
 Rather than want. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
CORONA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers*.
 In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, No. 415.
Co'RONAL. *n. f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.
 Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
 And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser*.
Co'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.
 A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal suture. *Wifem.*
Co'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.
 The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.
 The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons*.
CORONA'TION. *n. f.* [from *corona*, Latin.]
 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.
 Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 Willingly I came to Denmark,
 To shew my duty in your coronation. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 A cough, fir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
 Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
 Of Sh—'s coronation through the town. *Dryden's Macf.*
 2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.
 In pensive thought recal the fancy'd scene,
 See coronations rise on ev'ry green. *Pope*.
Co'RONER. *n. f.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury of twelve persons is impanelled.
 Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him fit o' my uncle;
 for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakespeare*.
Co'RONET. *n. f.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility.
 The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.
 The rest was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearl.
 In his livery
 Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were
 As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
 All the rest are countesses.
 —Their coronets lay so. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Under